

# MAINE FARMER

AGRICULTURE MECHANIC ARTS GENERAL INTELLIGENCE & C.

VOL. XVIII.



Our Home, our Country, our Brother Man.

Culture of Strawberries.

We are so abundantly blessed in Maine with the strawberry in our fields, that there is not much attention paid to their culture. Occasionally we find a bed in some of the gardens in the villages, but our farmers seldom trouble their heads about the culture of them—preferring to let nature do that business for them, and to let the children have a free run for them during the short season of their maturity, even at the risk of having their mowing fields pretty well tangled in consequence.

A bed or two of this delicious fruit would nevertheless be a convenient appendage to a farmer's garden, “away out in the country,” even if his fields were full of them. Like every thing else, they grow larger and better when properly cultivated than when growing wild.

As this is the time for preparing beds for transplanting them, it may not be amiss to bring the subject to your notice. The nursery men have a great variety of sorts which they will recommend to you, but in reality two or three varieties are enough. For an early kind, say the Early Virginia; and for later and larger kinds, you want Hovey's Seedling, and Hovey's Boston Pine. These were both first obtained from seeds sown by the Messrs. Hovey, of Boston, and are very fine varieties. For late strawberries, the Alpines, either the white or red, or both, are recommended.

For the bed, you should have a soil a little inclining to moisture, and make it as rich as you please, to the depth of eighteen inches. Then take the young roots and set them in rows two and a half or three feet apart, and a foot from each other in the rows. A friend of ours once had a very good bed which he managed in this way: After making his bed he boxed it in with planks set up edgewise, and also divided it into rows by setting down planks even with the surface, a foot apart. He then set his roots in every other row, leaving the vacant rows for paths for one season. After the roots thus set out had borne fruit the ensuing spring, he trained the runners over into the vacant paths and let them take root there, and when this had been done, cut them off from the parent root, which had grubbed up, using their space for paths, and thus alternating.

We have recommended Hovey's Seedlings for culture, and we would here copy the following hints from Hovey's Magazine, being the substance of remarks made by that gentleman during the discussion of gentlemen on the subject of strawberries, at the last Congress of Fruit Growers.

Mr. Hovey said he would embrace this opportunity to say a few words in regard to the cultivation of the Boston Pine. One gentleman had remarked that he cultivated his vines in hills; another, in his beds; others, theirs in rows—and all had succeeded equally well. But as one gentleman had said that he did not exactly understand what was meant by cultivating in hills, he would briefly explain. Gentlemen were probably aware that Hovey's Seedling, the Early Virginia, and other varieties, rarely produced more than three or four trusses of fruit, and then when grown thickly in beds produced very good crops. This, however, was not the case with the Boston Pine, generally—the constitutional tendency of the plant being to produce ten or twelve trusses to each root. The consequence was, that when the vines occupied all the ground, there was a deficiency of nourishment, and the berries did not fill up. Hence had arisen many failures in the cultivation of this variety.

It required more room than other strawberries, and when grown in rows, with a space of a foot or more between, and that space well manured, the crop was one of the most abundant of all kinds, and should find a place in every garden.

Kennebec Grain.

We called at the farm of Mr. Jabez Churchill, of Augusta, the other day, and found him busily engaged in harvesting fourteen and one-half acres of winter rye, and three and one-half acres of winter wheat; and better grain, or a more bountiful yield, is not often obtained, even in the best grain growing districts of the West. The unfavorable weather of week before last turned the straw a little, but the grain itself is not injured.

Mr. Churchill has three varieties of winter wheat, all of which stand the winter well, and have produced grain of an excellent quality.

The varieties are the Blue-stem Koss or Banner wheat; the Poland wheat, cultivated by J. D. Lang, Esq., and cultivated by Moses Taber; and a variety of Genesee wheat, which was pro- curred of Mr. Whittier, of Hallowell, who selected it for the purpose of grinding. Not more than half of the latter vegetated, from some cause or other; but what did grow spread well, and will probably yield a fair crop. These are all good varieties, and may be well adapted for general cultivation in this State, but Mr. Churchill, from what he has seen of them, thinks most favorably of the Blue-stem Koss or Banner wheat.

ENEMIES OF THE WHEAT CROP.

Professor Agassiz says that there have been collected in Europe 27,000 species of insects that preyed upon wheat. If they were all as destructive as the “weevil” has been with us, this grain would be wholly annihilated.

Remedy for Diseased Swine.

A few years since, I had a sow with a litter of pigs, one or two days old, taken suddenly sick.

When first discovered, she was lying on her side, and would neither eat nor take any notice of her pigs, even when disturbed. I had no expectation of her living one hour, and being no doctor, knew not what to do for her; but having a little ericot oil in the house, (the quantity I do not know precisely, as it was nearly all used, except what adhered to the vial, perhaps three or four drops or more,) I mixed it with milk, rolled her on her back, and poured it into her mouth.

In two hours, she was on her feet, and in three days, apparently as well as ever. I have given the same kind of oil to hogs that were sick since that time, and believe they have, in all cases, recovered, but in no case with so marked effect, as in the above.

SHIELDEN ESBORN.

Harrington, Ct., June, 1850.

(American Agriculturist.)

AUGUSTA, MAINE, THURSDAY MORNING,

Heavy Fleeces.

Written for the Maine Farmer.  
Corn and Beans—Queries.

MR. EDITOR.—As shooting at a mark is

pleasanter than firing at random, I suppose editors of agricultural papers do not object to questions being propounded by their subscribers, as often as they have occasion, provided the said questions concern proper subjects, and are not too difficult. Under this impression, I take the liberty to address to you the following, to the first of which I should be glad to receive an answer in your next number.

Our present crop is ready for the sickle, and it is judged that it will produce twenty-five bushels to the acre. It is growing on clover sod, plowed soon after the hay was taken off last summer.

One-half the lot had twenty single horse-cart loads of compost to the acre: the other half had none.

The seed was sown the 25th of 8th mo., one bushel per acre, and covered about two or three inches with a light single horse-plow, (the plow being gauged to keep it from going deeper,) and rolled with a large single horse roller. This land has been manured but moderately for many years, consequently the growth of wheat is not so large as some I have seen the present season.

Had the clover been plowed under in the 6th month, no doubt the crop would have been increased many bushels.

The time of sowing depends much on the state of the land. If green sward, or land

lightly manured, from the 10th to the 25th of the 8th month, is the desirable time, though I would not discourage sowing it later, if it cannot otherwise be done. On land in high cultivation, it may safely be sown till the 20th of the 9th mo.

I have known thirty bushels to be raised to the acre on land where corn had been raised the same year the wheat was sown, and taken off the 18th.

The object of early sowing is that the grain

may get deep root, ripen early, and thereby escape the weevil; and also that the surface of the ground may be well covered in autumn, to protect it against hard freezing.

If a large growth is obtained in autumn, turn on calves and sheep to it, otherwise there is danger of its soil is thin.) and to be well satisfied with each other's company, I feel a great reluctance to rooting them out.

Have any facts come to your knowledge, going to prove somebody's theory, that potatoes planted in alternate rows with corn are less liable to rot? (4.)

Is not a self-evident proposition, that under this method of planting, the corn may stand closer together than where all the rows are corn, and thus a greater yield be obtained from the same ground, than if planted each by itself? (5.)

An answer to the above will perhaps be of interest to many of your readers; and if they say, “I knew all that before,” we do not at least own of your

SUBSCRIBERS.

Portland, July 29, 1850.

NOTES. 1. It is impossible to tell “to what extent” they will mix. They will mix pretty intimately together, and even if the spindles of one variety be cut off, we have no doubt there will be a pretty thorough mixture. This is proved by the experiments of Horticulturists and florists in the manufacture of hybrids of fruits and flowers. They carefully cut off the stamens in the flowers of one kind, and impregnate the pistils with pollen from another. The spindles of the corn are the stamens of the corn, and the “silks” are the pistils. In this mixing of corn, you will find even kernels, to all appearance of one kind, will nevertheless have some qualities of other kinds in them, and which will show themselves at some future time, if planted.

Some years since we had sweet corn and Tuscarora corn growing together. The result was a mixture of sweet corn and the large Tuscarora corn on one cob. Next year we selected the shrivelled kernels of the sweet corn, and planted them.

There was no Tuscarora corn planted on the farm, nor any where near it; yet on harvesting, there were Tuscarora kernels on the cobs of all of it. It took us three years, selecting and planting the sweet kernels, before the Tuscarora was wholly eradicated. We suppose these two varieties would mix more intimately on account of their being in blossom at the same time.

2. This must depend altogether on the richness of the soil, size of the corn, &c. We have seen excellent corn matured on strong soils in rows four feet apart, and the corn one foot apart, only, in the row. The old rule used to be, four feet one way and three feet the other.

3. The beans will be as exhausting to the corn as weeds would be that required the same elements or material for their growth and maturity as do the beans. Some weeds, as the common Roman wormwood, (sometimes called Bitterweed or Ragweed,) and also the Pigweed, mature a seed, which, though very small, nevertheless contain as much farinaceous matter, in proportion to their size, as corn does. Hence they exhaust the corn in the same proportion, and thus injure corn. Beans, although they rob corn, take up elements which are not found in corn; and hence they do not seem to be as injurious as some weeds. When the corn is three feet apart, it usually escapes the rust and weevil, which have proved so destructive of late to spring wheat. Another advantage is, that the work of sowing is done at a time which saves so much from the hurry and bustle of spring seed-time, which in this State is very short.

The best time for sowing is probably from the 20th to the last of August, and perhaps the best method is to plow it in, or sow it on the furrow and harrow lengthwise, and roll the ground in either case. In this way the seed will be covered from two to four inches deep, and the roots will thus be protected from the spring frosts, which are often very destructive, where the roots have not sufficient depth of soil to protect them from the heating process of freezing and thawing.

The success upon what is called barland is quite uniform, but this is of little consequence compared to its cultivation with the plow. It has sometimes done well when sown as late as October, but is more liable to fail than when sown early. Who shall discover a successful method of raising winter wheat in this State, will be a benefactor to his race, and deserve a pension for life. If the amount of money sent out of this State for the article of flour in a single year was ascertained and made public, it would astonish every one, and induce a general effort to find a remedy for so great an evil.

PENNSYLVANIA.

Written for the Maine Farmer.

Winter Wheat.

MR. EDITOR.—The importance to Maine of the cultivation of winter wheat, has never been rightly understood. I am happy, however, to see an increasing attention paid to this subject, which is fast opening the eyes of the people to their true interest. The success that has attended its cultivation in Massachusetts, as well as in this State, should induce every farmer to try an experiment upon a small scale, and we should soon ascertain the best method of cultivating it with profit.

The advantage of raising it, over spring wheat, must be obvious to every one: the grain is worth three more for flooring, and it usually escapes the rust and weevil, which have proved so destructive of late to spring wheat.

Another advantage is, that the work of sowing is done at a time which saves so much from the hurry and bustle of spring seed-time, which in this State is very short.

They remain from 14 to 20 days in the pupa state, when they cast their skins, and change to a small, dusky, black beetle, a little more than an eighth of an inch in length, having the wing cases bordered by a narrow black band, and three black dots on the upper margin, near the thorax.

In many of the fields in this neighborhood, every stem was infested by these insects, causing the premature decay of the vines, and consequently preventing the tubers from growing to their full size, and on passing a knife through the potatoes grown on these sickly vines, a watery spot was always found in middle, and a streak from this spot to the root on which it grew.

Specimens of the Baridius ventus, found in this neighborhood, have been sent to Dr. T. W. Harris, of Cambridge, and Mr. T. C. Westwood, of England, who agree in opinion that they cannot be the cause of the scourge so well known as the “potato rot,” as this species is strictly American, “but,” says Westwood, “that they are capable of committing great injury on a crop of potatoes, cannot be doubted.” If so, it is not the duty of every observer to make known any additional facts that may fall under his observation? For it is only by such efforts that questions of this nature can be relieved from embarrassment.

Written for the Maine Farmer.

Letter from Piscataquis County.

MR. EDITOR.—As I am an “Eastern” man now, of course I am exposed to “Eastern” interests and have sympathy with “Eastern” prosperity; which can be done, however, without a prejudice against any other section of the State.

I have not long been a dweller in these parts, but yet feel a desire to make some report, for your valuable information, of what I have seen while traveling up and down the banks of the Penobscot.

This County is one that need not shrink from a just comparison with any other in the State: not that, at the present moment, it is as well cultivated, as much improved as some others, but I refer to its natural capabilities, its prospective character, in reference to Agriculture, Education, Virtue and generally diffused prosperity.

The soil here is productive, and the man who tills it right, finds his reward.

It is no small compliment to any country, however soft and salubrious its atmosphere, however great its facilities for business, to say its soil is sufficiently rich and generous to support a community without labor.

Labour is the law of life. It was not the price of wealth, but the price that must be paid for virtue and happiness. It was not a curse but a blessing pronounced upon man by his Maker, when he told him that by the sweat of his brow he should earn his daily bread. The man, then,

AUGUST 15, 1850.

NO. 33.

very young and thrifty trees. Those that I took from the old tree have borne three years; the others have apples on them this year for the first time. Many other similar circumstances could be mentioned. I have upwards of one hundred varieties of pears, and nearly or quite as many apples, and I have tried many ways to bring them to bearing as soon as possible, but have not, as yet, found any way that I could get fruit as soon as to graft them onto a tree that had come to maturity. Therefore I have no hesitation in saying that, with my experience, scions taken from an old bearing tree, and set in a young tree will bear much sooner than others; and scions taken from a young tree and put in an old tree will bear much sooner than on their own stock. —BURT.

Waterville, N. H., July 15, 1850.

REMARKS. We should be pleased to learn the result of other experiments on this subject, as other persons have come to a different conclusion from that of our correspondent. Here is an important point for consideration. A scion is taken from an old bearing tree, and set in a small stock near the ground, and in the summer of the same season the shoot from that scion is used for budding, with other shoots from the tree that the other scion was taken from. Now, will that scion, from its being only a few months on that young stock, lose its disposition to bear as great a degree as though it had remained several years before it was used for budding?

[New England Farmer.]

Proposed Remedy for Stealing Fruit.

Many farmers in this vicinity are deterred from cultivating fruits, from the fact of its liability to be stolen by unruly boys, not to say men, or animals in the shape of men. Now, if we lived among Arabs, we should probably expect this; but in a civilized community, governed as we claim to be, by laws, and where a very large proportion of the inhabitants are themselves cultivators of the soil, this state of things is really bad. Having seen various remedies suggested, such as ball dogs, tarantastic, hedge fences, &c., I have thought of proposing a plan, which, if thoroughly carried out, I have no doubt would be more effective than all others combined. Let every person who occupies a single rod of ground, plant a grapevine, a peach tree, a pear tree, an apple tree, and if natural fruit, graze or bud them with, entering with, enterprise into the head.

I would like to speak of “Mineral resources,” “Cattle,” “Roads,” “Schoolhouses, and Education,” “Character of the people,” and the like, in Piscataquis; but this most suffice for the present. —W. A. P. D.

Dover, Me., August 1, 1850.

The Potato Curculio.

I beg leave to call the attention of the farmers of our country to a fact, which I trust will not be uninteresting to them, as on the authority of Dr. T. W. Harris of Harvard University, they are now presented as new and important. I allude to the hitherto unknown habits of a small beetle, (Baridius trinotatus, Say,) which feeds on the potato vine, the plant of which is usually required to mature the same crop in the northern part of New England, viz. a little more than three months, while the native corn required from six to eight months. The ears, as you may well suppose, were small, and scarcely deserved the name of corn. Perhaps you may, by this time, think I am attempting to draw a contrast between the big corn, of which your contemporaries speak, and the dwarf corn of Mississippi. Such was not my intention, when I commenced this article; but to show the effect produced upon the growth of corn by a change of climate. You may say that I have failed to do so; but, hear the sequel, and then judge whether or not I have accomplished my purpose.

In the summer of 1847 I saw planted, grown and matured, some of the produce of that same New England corn, upon nearly the same spot where it was planted in 1844, having had an acceleration of three years; and was astonished to find that the stalks appeared the same height two feet in height, and the ears were two or three feet high, which is about twice as tall as the native corn. This was indeed a remarkable contrast between the two, of which your contemporaries speak, and the dwarf corn of Mississippi. Such was not my intention, when I commenced this article; but to show the effect produced upon the growth of corn by a change of climate. You may say that I have failed to do so; but, hear the sequel, and then judge whether or not I have accomplished my purpose.

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While speaking of large corn, I am reminded of another fact which I will here mention. I noticed, while riding through a confine, in the State of Mississippi, a few weeks ago, when standing upon the top of my saddle upon the back of a lofty horse. Your readers may be enabled to judge of the height of that horse, when, standing upon the top of my saddle upon the back of a lofty horse. Your readers may be enabled to judge of the height of that horse, when, standing upon the top of my

# THE MAINE FARMER: AN AGRICULTURAL JOURNAL AND FAMILY NEWSPAPER.



R. EATON, Proprietor. | E. HOLMES, Editor.

AUGUSTA:  
THURSDAY MORNING, AUGUST 15, 1850.

## Report of the Board of Education.

We have received the fourth report of the Board of Education, of this State, including the annual report of the Secretary of the Board. From a perusal of these reports it is gratifying to learn that the gentlemen who constitute the Board are faithfully striving to bring about salutary reforms in our system of primary schools. They have labored diligently in remodeling the school law.

The Board, as well as the community for whom they labor, begin to see the good results of their toil. In both summer and winter schools, say they, to a wide extent, a better disciplined, a more thoroughly educated, patriotic and earnest class of teachers is employed; a healthful influence has also been created, quite extensively, on the subject of the construction, situation, and fitting up of schoolhouses. They refer with pleasure to the Teachers' Institutes that have been held in the several counties of the State, and recommend them as being of signal service to the cause of education.

The Secretary's report is an able document. It gives a fair view of the present condition of our schools, and of education in the State; shows wherein they are deficient, and goes fully into an examination of the modes of action proposed to remedy deficiencies and do away existing evils. His views of the bearing of education upon the welfare and prosperity of the State, are broad but judicious, and his statistical facts and reasonings convincing.

The Report comprises the following heads, under each of which the necessity of correct, rational education, in all its phases, is ably discussed and exhibited, viz.—School—Fund—Teachers' Institutes—Sickness—Pauperism—Insanity—Litigation. Under the head of School Fund we have an account of the number of scholars, and the constancy and regularity of their attendance in three hundred and twenty-one (321) towns.

Whole No. of children between four and twenty years of age, 194,095  
Deduct the number attending summer schools, 101,600

Absentees from summer schools, 92,486  
From the whole number, 194,095

Deduct the number attending winter schools, 133,413

Absentees from winter schools, 60,682

Probably about five thousand of those marked absentees received instruction at academies and private schools.

Whole number of scholars attending summer schools, 101,600

Deduct the average attendance on the summer schools, 81,084

Irregular attendance on summer schools, 20,525

Whole number of scholars attending winter schools, 133,413

Deduct the average attendance on the winter schools, 102,485

Irregular attendance on winter schools, 30,928

Mean average attendance on the summer and winter schools, 91,975

Ratio of the mean average attendance, to the whole number of children between four and twenty years of age, 47

One of the most fruitful sources of evil, says the Secretary, is the irregular attendance of scholars. If a school is classified, and the lessons explained and recited as they should be, no scholar can be absent from a single recitation without injury to himself and detriment to the whole class. He injures himself, not only by losing the advantages of the recitation, but also by being less prepared to receive profit from the next. The whole class suffer on his account, because additional draught is made on the teacher to repeat to the delinquent scholar the explanation given to the class in his absence. Except in sickness, and in circumstances beyond his control, the parent, by permitting his scholars to be irregular at school, is not only injuring his own children but also those of his neighbors.

The school system in the State, with very few exceptions, are supplied with blackboards of some description. Eighty-five schools are furnished with globes,—seventy-five with outline maps.—The common school library, one of the most efficient agencies now in use for the diffusion of knowledge and the elevation of the people, is unknown in our state. During the past year one hundred and twenty-one schools have been broken up by the incompetency of teachers.

We cannot, at present, furnish such an abstract of the report as we would wish,—indeed, the full report ought to be placed in every family in the State, and if our Legislature have not made provision for so doing they have been remiss in their duties.

**Deaths in California.**

By the late arrival from California we have intelligence of the decease of several citizens of this State, who had gone to that far-distant country. Among them, we hear of the death of Rev. Amariah Kallioch, late Pastor of the First Baptist Church, of this city. We understand that Mr. K. had an attack of fever, from which he had not fully recovered, when a fatal stroke set in. Mr. Kallioch had many warm friends in this place and elsewhere, who will read the following extract of a letter from Mr. Butler, who accompanied Mr. K. to California, with melancholy interest:

"During his long passage around Cape Horn, he was not unmindful of his God or forgetful of his obligations to his fellow men, and more faithfully did he warn us to shun evil, and to hold to that which is good. During his six months' residence on board our bark, he acquired himself as a man and a Christian. It may be considered by some, as unfortunate for his reputation as a Minister of the Gospel, that he died in California. In relation to that, I believe that I as fully understood the motive that brought him to this far-distant land, as any one left behind, and I can truly say that he was no unworthy motive. He wished to improve the condition of his fellow men, and considered California, with its increasing population, as an extensive field for useful labor. He was thoroughly attached to the duties of his profession as a Minister of the Gospel, and to his family by his relation to them as husband and father, and was of the opinion that he could perform the duties of the one, and at the same time promote the interests of the other better in California than in any other place. But death has cut short his career, and friends must submit. Say to his wife that he had the best of attention during his sickness."

## Bureau of Agriculture.

During the first month of the present session of Congress, (and that was "long time ago,") petitions in abundance were sent in, asking the formation of a Bureau or Board of Agriculture,—or, in other words, a department to whose special care the growing interests of agriculture should be submitted, and whose duty it should be to strive in every suitable way for the promotion of this indispensable occupation. This was recommended strongly by Washington, and by Gen. Taylor, in his message. Strong reasons exist for the establishment of such a Board. The subject has rested in the hands of the committee until last week, when Mr. Littlefield, chairman of the committee of agriculture, on the part of the House, to which committee were referred the several memorials of the State Legislatures and of Agricultural Societies, *asked to be discharged from the future consideration of the same*, and that the report be laid upon the table. We are happy to find, however, that all of the committee do not agree to this report. Mr. Risley, from the same committee, presented a minority report, accompanied by a bill for the establishment of an agricultural bureau, connected with the department of the Interior. The Speaker said that the majority could not report a bill without leave of the House. The reports were ordered to be printed.

## Transactions of the York County Agricultural Society.

Quite an era has just taken place in the history of Maine Agricultural Societies. One of them, and that of one of the youngest, too, has had energy and spirit enough to publish their transactions in book form. This is the York County Society, which has been in operation but a little over three years, and we have received from them a copy of their annual report, of 144 pages; from the press of William Noyes, Sauc. It is made up of the reports of the several committees, the addresses that have been delivered before them, and several essays and communications on matters pertaining to agricultural and horticultural subjects. Among them we find the cost of the new Territories. Hon. Truman Smith, in a late speech in the United States Senate, produced full official statistics to show that the territories of New Mexico and California cost the Union \$124,039,353 65, in the expenses of the war, and the indemnity paid for the territory acquired.

**Health of New Orleans.** At New Orleans, the Board of Health report, for the week ending on Wednesday of last week, 130 deaths, 3 of which were from cholera.

**Tailors' strike and riot.** The German tailors in New York, had a strike, lately, which resulted in a riot, in which several persons were killed, and many others were seriously injured. About forty persons have been arrested for participation in the riotous proceedings.

**Ohio Agricultural Fair.** The State Agricultural Fair, in Ohio, in September, promises to be a very fine affair. Two mammoth tents for it are in the course of erection at Cincinnati, at a cost of \$1000. Premiums to the amount of \$3000 will be awarded.

**Rogues caught.** At Washington, five Germans have been arrested for defrauding government out of about \$30,000 on forged land warrants.

**The Contoy Prisoners.** Six of the Contoy prisoners were to have been discharged on the 6th of August, and three were sentenced to eight years imprisonment.

**Drowned.** A woman named Ophelia McDermott, formerly of Jefferson, was drowned in Portland, on the evening of the 23d inst. She was walking with a man named Jeremiah B. Cole, near the Atlantic depot, when, mistaking their road, they both walked off the wharf, and fell into the dock. The man clung to the fender, and was saved.

**Sabbath School Excursion.** The Methodist Sabbath School, of this city, made an excursion to the mouth of the river, in the Steamer T. F. Secon, on Wednesday of last week. The boat was well filled.

**Progress of the Cholera.** In St. Louis, during the forty-eight hours ending on Wednesday, there were fourteen deaths by cholera. Whole number of deaths, 76. On the 8th, there were thirty-five interments—two from cholera. In Louisville, on the 8th, there were thirteen deaths by cholera. Total deaths, 24. In Pittsburg, there have been several cases, which had caused considerable alarm. In Cincinnati, the disease is abating.

**Collision.** The schooner Seth & William, from Bangor, bound to Southport, was run into by the steamer Empire State, last Thursday evening, in Newport harbor, and the schooner was injured so that she leaked badly.

**Prison burn.** The entire wood work of the Sing Sing (New York) Prison was destroyed by fire on Friday last. Loss about \$30,000. The fire is supposed to have been caused by an incendiary. None of the convicts attempted to escape.

**Deaths in Boston.** Only seventy-six deaths occurred last week in Boston, against 210 for the corresponding week last year, of which 94 were of cholera. Of the deaths last week, 24 were of bowel complaints, and 41 were of children under five years of age.

**Incident in Portland Harbor.** On Saturday afternoon last, as Mr. Hall, with Mr. Munger, a lawyer, and two boys, were rounding what is called the Breakwater, on a fishing excursion, the boat was capsized, and Mr. Hall was drowned. He was 25 years of age, and was married only a few weeks previous. The other three clung to the boat and were picked up.

**Gathered News Fragments, &c.** **Insanity.** The whole number of patients admitted to the Retreat for the Insane at Hartford, Conn., since the opening of the institution in 1824, is over two thousand, of whom more than one thousand have recovered.

**Canada.** The revenue of the Province for 1850, is estimated at £928,380, or \$2,913,520, being an excess over the probable expenditures of \$67,944.

**Congress of Fruit-growers.** The American Pomological Congress will meet at Cincinnati on 11th, 12th and 13th of September next, the time of holding the Ohio State Fair. Ample arrangements are said to be in progress of preparation for the occasion, and fruit-growers will be afforded an excellent opportunity for exhibiting specimens of their productions.

**Syracuse, N. Y.** The population of Syracuse is now estimated at 55,000. Five years ago the population was only 9,600.

**Dead Letters.** The Postmaster of St. Joseph, Buchanan county, Mo., a great depot of the Overland California, advertises, for the quarter ending June 30, 5,505 letters.

**New Era in Medical Education.** A Female Medical Education Society has been organized at Boston under an act of incorporation granted by the Massachusetts Legislature. They have already established a medical school for the education of females.

**Health of Washington.** The summer complaint is quite prevalent at Washington this season—being especially severe upon strangers. By some it is considered a species of cholera; and it is, probably, about as fatal as that disease.

**Gigantic Work.** The British government is constructing a harbor on the western coast of England at Holyhead, at the expense of \$35,000,000. It is to be in the form of a crescent, with a width between the horns of three-fourths of a mile, while the sheet of water will contain 316 acres.

**The Siamese Twins.** A North Carolina gentleman, (Surry County,) addressed a letter to the North Carolina Star in allusion to the report that Chang and Eng, the Siamese brothers, were dead. The writer is happy to say that the report has no foundation. The twins were at his office on the day before his date, the 23d July, well and healthy, and as full of life as ever he saw them—speaking all of the prospect of their crop, also of their wives and children. On the latter, they have nine, as healthy children as the Siamese can produce, in one family. He says he should be very sorry to hear of any unfortunate happening to the twins, as they are known, indomitable, kind hearted and good neighbors.

**Narrow Escape.** We learn that on Thurday, on the Atlantic and St. Lawrence Railroad, three miles east of Portland, the forward axle of the last passenger car, containing the Waterville and Winthrop passengers, broke in the centre. The car dropped upon the track, and was dragged a distance of forty or fifty rods, and although the sleepers were torn up, and the rails displaced, the passengers escaped uninjured, and but a short detention was occasioned to the train.

**Murder Case.** There are at the present time twenty-three cases of murder before the Criminal Court of St. Louis. Eighteen of the persons so charged are in jail awaiting their trial, and five are at liberty on bail.

**Grasshoppers.** The counties of Fayette and Westmoreland, in Pennsylvania, are said to be overrun by countless myriads of grasshoppers. On some farms the young buckwheat, as well as the pasture, has been almost entirely destroyed.

**The Cabinet.** The President has tendered the Department of Agriculture, or, in other words, a department to whose special care the growing interests of agriculture should be submitted, and whose duty it should be to strive in every suitable way for the promotion of this indispensable occupation. This was recommended strongly by Washington, and by Gen. Taylor, in his message.

**Report of the Board of Education.** We have received the fourth report of the Board of Education, of this State, including the annual report of the Secretary of the Board.

From a perusal of these reports it is gratifying to learn that the gentlemen who constitute the Board are faithfully striving to bring about salutary reforms in our system of primary schools.—They have labored diligently in remodeling the school law.

The Board, as well as the community for whom they labor, begin to see the good results of their toil. In both summer and winter schools, say they, to a wide extent, a better disciplined, a more thoroughly educated, patriotic and earnest class of teachers is employed; a healthful influence has also been created, quite extensively, on the subject of the construction, situation, and fitting up of schoolhouses. They refer with pleasure to the Teachers' Institutes that have been held in the several counties of the State, and recommend them as being of signal service to the cause of education.

The Secretary's report is an able document. It gives a fair view of the present condition of our schools, and of education in the State; shows wherein they are deficient, and goes fully into an examination of the modes of action proposed to remedy deficiencies and do away existing evils. His views of the bearing of education upon the welfare and prosperity of the State, are broad but judicious, and his statistical facts and reasonings convincing.

The Report comprises the following heads, under each of which the necessity of correct, rational education, in all its phases, is ably discussed and exhibited, viz.—School—Fund—Teachers' Institutes—Sickness—Pauperism—Insanity—Litigation. Under the head of School Fund we have an account of the number of scholars, and the constancy and regularity of their attendance in three hundred and twenty-one (321) towns.

Whole No. of children between four and twenty years of age, 194,095  
Deduct the number attending summer schools, 101,600

Absentees from summer schools, 92,486  
From the whole number, 194,095

Deduct the number attending winter schools, 133,413

Absentees from winter schools, 60,682

Probably about five thousand of those marked absentees received instruction at academies and private schools.

Whole number of scholars attending summer schools, 101,600

Deduct the average attendance on the summer schools, 81,084

Irregular attendance on summer schools, 20,525

Whole number of scholars attending winter schools, 133,413

Deduct the average attendance on the winter schools, 102,485

Irregular attendance on winter schools, 30,928

Mean average attendance on the summer and winter schools, 91,975

Ratio of the mean average attendance, to the whole number of children between four and twenty years of age, 47

One of the most fruitful sources of evil, says the Secretary, is the irregular attendance of scholars. If a school is classified, and the lessons explained and recited as they should be, no scholar can be absent from a single recitation without injury to himself and detriment to the whole class. He injures himself, not only by losing the advantages of the recitation, but also by being less prepared to receive profit from the next. The whole class suffer on his account, because additional draught is made on the teacher to repeat to the delinquent scholar the explanation given to the class in his absence. Except in sickness, and in circumstances beyond his control, the parent, by permitting his scholars to be irregular at school, is not only injuring his own children but also those of his neighbors.

The school system in the State, with very few exceptions, are supplied with blackboards of some description. Eighty-five schools are furnished with globes,—seventy-five with outline maps.—The common school library, one of the most efficient agencies now in use for the diffusion of knowledge and the elevation of the people, is unknown in our state. During the past year one hundred and twenty-one schools have been broken up by the incompetency of teachers.

We cannot, at present, furnish such an abstract of the report as we would wish,—indeed, the full report ought to be placed in every family in the State, and if our Legislature have not made provision for so doing they have been remiss in their duties.

**Deaths in California.**

By the late arrival from California we have intelligence of the decease of several citizens of this State, who had gone to that far-distant country. Among them, we hear of the death of Rev. Amariah Kallioch, late Pastor of the First Baptist Church, of this city. We understand that Mr. K. had an attack of fever, from which he had not fully recovered, when a fatal stroke set in. Mr. Kallioch had many warm friends in this place and elsewhere, who will read the following extract of a letter from Mr. Butler, who accompanied Mr. K. to California, with melancholy interest:

"During his long passage around Cape Horn, he was not unmindful of his God or forgetful of his obligations to his fellow men, and more faithfully did he warn us to shun evil, and to hold to that which is good. During his six months' residence on board our bark, he acquired himself as a man and a Christian. It may be considered by some, as unfortunate for his reputation as a Minister of the Gospel, that he died in California. In relation to that, I believe that I as fully understood the motive that brought him to this far-distant land, as any one left behind, and I can truly say that he was no unworthy motive. He wished to improve the condition of his fellow men, and considered California, with its increasing population, as an extensive field for useful labor. He was thoroughly attached to the duties of his profession as a Minister of the Gospel, and to his family by his relation to them as husband and father, and was of the opinion that he could perform the duties of the one, and at the same time promote the interests of the other better in California than in any other place. But death has cut short his career, and friends must submit. Say to his wife that he had the best of attention during his sickness."

To stay & live, etc. etc. etc.

**Bureau of Agriculture.**

During the first month of the present session of Congress, (and that was "long time ago,") petitions in abundance were sent in, asking the formation of a Bureau or Board of Agriculture

# THE MAINE FARMER: AN AGRICULTURAL JOURNAL AND FAMILY NEWSPAPER.

SEVEN DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.



ARRIVAL OF THE CAMBRIA.

The steamer Cambria arrived at Halifax on Tuesday, 6th inst., in ten days from Liverpool.

**MARKEATS.** Cotton has declined nearly one eighth penny, though some circulars quote current as at the sailing of the Cambria. Sales about 40,000 bales. Speculators took 14,000, exporters 8000. The Corn market was animated. Flour advanced 6d a bbl. Corn advanced 1d to 3s. Wheat advanced 2d.

ENGLAND. The House of Commons has been chiefly engaged with voting the supplies, in which they have yet made but little progress. It is pretty evident that many bills must be abandoned, or that the session will be very protracted.

The great meeting of the sympathizers with the Bishop of Llandaff took off on Tuesday in London. The next result of this effort was a protest against the judgment given by the Queen's Law. A petition to the Queen, praying that hereafter all questions touching the doctrine of the Church of England may be referred to the spiritual heads of the Church, and an address to the dignitaries, clergy and laity of the Church for co-operation, were adopted.

The reappearance of the potato blight, in a mitigated form, in both Ireland and England, is beyond a doubt. In the counties of Clare, Kerry, and Limerick, the disease has appeared, whilst from Cork, Tipperary, and Galway, report speaks cheerfully concerning harvest, particularly of the potato crop.

The political news from Ireland is devoid of interest. It is said Her Majesty intends paying that country another visit during the month of August.

The news of the death of President Taylor produced a great sensation in England, and the leading journals devote much space to a review of his character and exploits, in which they pay a just tribute to his worth and fame.

FRANCE. In the departments where the elections for ministerial honors are about to take place, most of the candidates are of the party of order.

A letter from Marseilles states that the American consul remained at bay on Thursday, having on board a Turkish Ambassador, accredited by the Sublime Porte to the Government of Constantinople.

Report have been received from Morocco, stating that in consequence of the continued drought, the greater part of the crops had been destroyed, and that famine was apprehended.

The law on the French Press has been officially published. It is said that the President will use the powers it confers upon him with the utmost rigor—in short, that he hates the press, and will estimate it if he could. The government, however, has given up the clause which compels all writers to sign their names to their own articles; but it is thought that this clause will be evaded, by making the responsible editor sign all that appears in the paper.

Within the last two days 710,903 francs have been deposited in the Paris Savings Banks. It is said that the whole of the Municipal Council of Marseilles have resigned in consequence of the order given by the government that all vessels arriving in that port, and having no case of death or illness, shall not be compelled to perform quarantine.

It is said that the next great move in French politics, as regards the interior, will be an attempt to pass the new coalition of the extremes of the Chamber to repeal the electoral law of May 21st.

In consequence of the death of the President of the United States, the President of the French republic will go into mourning for one month. A grand solemn service will be performed at the church of Notre Dame; and for ten days the national flag will be dressed in black stripe.

A sudden rise has taken place in the price of grain. The proportion of the Paris Corn Market has risen from 25 francs to 29 francs.

Louis Napoleon is about making another provincial tour, this time in eastern direction. The definitive effect of the new election law is said to be that the number of electors in France, which in 1848 amounted to ten millions and a half, has been reduced to three millions and a quarter.

DENMARK AND THE DUCHIES. Various small acts of hostility on both sides have been committed. The blockade of the harbor of Kiel commenced on the 18th. Severe coasting vessels have been seized by the Danish frigates. The Danish army under the command of Gen. Von Krogh—that of the Duchies is commanded by Gen. Willisen. The Danish troops are advancing rapidly. Commercial intercourse has been interrupted. Accounts of the 17th state that a smart engagement occurred between the advanced parties of both armies, near the village of Flensburg, and advises from Altona of the 18th state on the 18th the Danish "st"—consisting of seven vessels of war supported by troops, took possession, amidst a heavy cannonade of both sides of the Isle of Terschow. The Lieutenant has given orders for reprisals.

PORTUGAL AND SPAIN. From Lisbon, the news relative in the American claim is interesting and important. It appears that the Portuguese government had sent on the 11th inst. to the American Charge d'Affaires its answer to the memorandum sent by New Bedford, and Mr. Hathaway of Dighton, Mass. Ten robbins of about \$1000. A Frenchman was shot by an unknown man, near Oregon. Several of a similar nature are reported. People go armed to the teeth. The Gold Lake excitement has almost entirely subsided.

A Southerner correspondent of the Washington Evening Star writes: "The Gold Lake excitement, so much talked of and acted upon late, has almost entirely subsided. A crazy man comes in for a share of the responsibility; another report is, that they have found one of the pretended discoverers, and are about lynching him at Marysville. Indeed, we are told that a demonstration against the town is feared by many. People who have returned, after travelling some 150 to 200 miles, say that they left a vast number of parties roaming about between the sources of the Yuba and Feather rivers. It is asserted, also, that a fair amount of gold has been discovered in that region, and that they chose to be content under their disappointment, they would do tolerably well, as previous to our arrival, there was a large amount of gold in the ground."

MANUFACTURERS. Various numbers of the agents of the insurance company at Panama have been seized by the Danish frigates. The Danish army under the command of Gen. Von Krogh—that of the Duchies is commanded by Gen. Willisen. The Danish troops are advancing rapidly. Commercial intercourse has been interrupted. Accounts of the 17th state that a smart engagement occurred between the advanced parties of both armies, near the village of Flensburg, and advises from Altona of the 18th state on the 18th the Danish "st"—consisting of seven vessels of war supported by troops, took possession, amidst a heavy cannonade of both sides of the Isle of Terschow. The Lieutenant has given orders for reprisals.

COAST GUARD. Martin's squadron was still in the Tagus, as also the two American vessels-of-war which were expected to sail on the 19th with Mr. Clay.

The Minister of Foreign Affairs had sent a circular through the Portuguese diplomatic agents for presentation to the different foreign courts with details respecting the American demands upon Portugal.

THE GERMAN EMPIRE. All Germany is alive with speculation upon the result of this war with Holland. The German fleet, which has sailed and Russia fleet with ten thousand troops on board, is on the point of leaving the port of Cossenstadt, for the Schleswig Holstein coast. Sweden also is to send a squadron, under the command of Prince Oscar, and it is thought not impossible that England may send a maritime force at least equal to that of Russia. There would then be four fleets of maritime power, more or less hostile to the German cause, in the Duchies. The Hanoverian Chambers are still firm in their support of Germany, and consider the peace thus concluded between Prussia and Denmark, as a mere truce.

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COAST GUARD. Accounts from Vienna state that the Minister of War has resigned, in consequence of Haynau's dismissal. Redetzky has tendered his resignation, it is said, on the same account.

RUSSIA. A tremendous fire occurred at St. Petersburg on the 16th, on the north side of the river, near the guard-ships. Property to an immense amount was destroyed.

COAST GUARD. The worst fears in regard to the fate of the poor little boy, shot in Southwark on Monday night, were realized. Some skulking assassin attempted to shoot Dick Manly, a person of bad notoriety, who was passing along the street. This shot missed the intended victim, and took effect on Charles Armitage, a lad about 11 years of age, who was playing at his father's door. He died from the effects of his wounds yesterday morning.

(Phil. American.)

STEAMBOAT LIABILITY. A Mrs. Coborn, of Buffalo, obtained a verdict of \$2,500 a few days since, against the owners of the steamboat Atlantic, for leashing a hatchway open in a dark passage, through which her husband fell in October, 1849, causing his immediate death.

North Carolina ELECTION. Raleigh, Aug. 6th. John W. Stevenson, a Whig candidate for Governor, is elected by a majority of from 400 to 600 over Manly, Whig.

## Fifteen days later from California.

The steamer Cherokee, from Chagres, arrived at New York on Tuesday evening, August 6th. She brought 150 passengers, and the sum of \$1,000,000 in gold dust. The steamer Georgia, with the mails, arrived the next day.

The San Francisco Herald of July 1, gives the following sketch of the news:

"Since the sailing of the last steamer, there has been nothing of striking interest or importance, there having been nothing of note current as at the sailing of the Canada. Sales about 40,000 bales. Speculators took 14,000, exporters 8000. The Corn market was animated. Flour advanced 6d a bbl. Corn advanced 1d to 3s. Wheat advanced 2d.

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## Great Fire in Farmington.

A fire broke out in the store of T. G. Whittier, in this town, at 12 o'clock Tuesday night, 6th instant, burning buildings as follows:

T. G. Whittier's store and goods, loss about \$2000; Mrs. M. M. Stanley, Milliner, \$500; D. Beale, store and goods, \$5000; R. Hiscott, store and goods, \$1300; G. R. Stanley, Jeweler, \$500; Keith and Field, \$1000; B. Jardine's store, unoccupied, \$1000; G. T. Soule, Cabinet maker, shop and furniture, \$2000; H. C. T. Tilton, Sash, Door & Window Manufacturer, \$1000; J. A. S. V. Smith, store, goods, \$1000; R. Lambeline, \$50.

BRIGHTON MARKET, Aug. 8.

SAFETY MARKET, Aug. 8.

WORLING OXEN, Aug. 8.

BOSTON MARKET, Aug. 8.

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# THE MAINE FARMER: AN AGRICULTURAL JOURNAL AND FAMILY NEWSPAPER.

## The Muse.

From Holden's Magazine.

NIGHT.

BY JAMES B. CHADWICK.

'Tis the deep and tranquil night,  
And the earth is calm and still,  
And the moonlight rests, on the water's breast,  
And on the distant hill,—  
Not a leaf is stirred, nor a sound is heard,  
Save the voice of the whippoorwill.  
  
And the earth is sleeping now,  
And the sound of toll has ceased;  
For the weary dream, while the moonlight streams  
From the star embosomed east.—  
And the wind'rs rests, now his weary breast,  
A little time in peace.

And the king has doffed his crown,  
He has fled to his royal halls;  
And the marks of pride have been laid aside,  
And more soft are his mien's all;  
While the trumpet shrill, lies hushed and still,  
In the dim night's dusky pall.

And the captive, and the free,  
Now are stretched in Number sleep,

And the rosy sun, and the sea are one,  
For both bow to the king of sleep,

Now has dropped the brand from the tyrant's hand,  
And the slave has ceased to weep.

And the shadows glide about,  
And they flutter vaguely round;

Or like phantoms pale, troop through the vale,  
While the passive moon looks down,

With the gray clouds pressed, to her silver breast,  
Or loose flung like a mantle round.

Oh! I love to gaze on the pale still moon,  
And to muse in the silent night.

Oh! I love to rove, 'neath the stars alone,

And to dream wild dreams and bright.

For these heavenward like a freed bird,

From the earth take my spirit flight.

Oh! 'tis often times I come, then Night,

And a lonely soul keep,

'Neath the dark sky, come alone to sigh,

Or to muse;—and at times to weep,

When the shadow roll, o'er my restless soul,

Like the blue waves o'er the deep.

Oh! then dim and silent Night,  
Thou art passing dear to me,

For my young heart's light, has gone down in night

And has left all dark like thee,—

But a something tells me, all is well,

For this soul will soon be free.

## The Story-Celler.

From Sartain's Union Magazine.

### THE DISCOVERY: OR, PLOTS AND COUNTER-PLOTS.

By MRS. G. H. BUTLER.

Kate Carleton was something of a coquette, and her lover, Frank Ingleby, very jealous, which, of course he had no good reason to be, for he knew perfectly well that there was no one so dear to the heart of Kate as he was himself, and that although she walked with one, rode with a second, danced with a third, and chatted like a caddie—she was heavenward like a freed bird,

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For this soul will soon be free.

Poor Kate! she saw it at a glance, and the tears came flooding up from her innocent heart.

"We have been so happy—but it is all over now!" she mentally exclaimed with a deep-sigh, then quickly forcing a smile, she joined Frank, and linking her arm within his, tried to give him the consolation of bringing tears into those beautiful eyes. "For, to do her justice, she had no intention of being a coquette. She was a sprightly, good-tempered little soul, and it was as natural for her to do all she could to make people happy around her, as it is for a bird to sing in the spring-time. Yet sometimes, when she least expected it, when, in the innocence of her heart, she was laughing and chattering with carefree freedom, to make the moment pass pleasantly to some chance visitor from village beau-dom—she would, all of a sudden, find Frank's eyes darting anger and reproach into her very heart. And then there was always sure to be a scene, as the French say. Frank would upbraid—Kate would smile sweetly, and try to reason—the idea of such a thing, reason with a jealous man—well Kate was young! Then Frank would work himself quite into a passion, and call her a flirt—at which Kate would pout, while her little foot beat time to the throbings of her heart—still Frank would persist in his reproaches, and then Kate would begin to weep, which was sure to bring Frank plump down on his knees! Ah! now it was Kate's turn to rule!

Frank had nothing in his throat to say to Kate the next morning before he went out; he had been trying for a long time to utter it, but he could only hem, and choke, like a frog with the whooping-cough. At last, with a desperate effort:

"I really think, Kate, that for a married woman, you indulge in a little too much levity; I wish you would be more dignified."

Kate had not once thought about the dignity of a married woman of eighteen! therefore the heinousness of this oversight struck her so forcibly that she burst into a merry laugh, at which Frank slammed the door, and then Kate's mood changed to weeping.

"Why Kate, dear, what is the matter with you?" cried Sue, suddenly entering the room, "are you sick? have you heard bad news?"

"Oh, no—nothing—nothing of any consequence!" sobbed Kate.

It was one of those beautiful evenings which were made for lovers only, that Frank and Kate were strolling through the vine-trellised portico surrounding the pleasant little cottage of Mr. Carleton. It was in the rosy month of June, and the fragrance of sweet blossoms seemed floating on the gentle evening breeze, and on the rippling stream which softly murmured at the foot of the terrace. The stars looked out brightly from their azure depths. Mars cast his most beaming smile upon the gentle Venus, and all the little stars twinkled their bright eyes roguishly. As for the moon, she was too busy in her own reflections to heed the woing of celestial or terrestrial lovers.

Kate, looking up very bewitchingly in the face of Frank, said:

"Now promise me, Frank, that when we are married, you will never be jealous again; for you must know that this unfortunate infirmity of yours sometimes makes me fear for our future happiness."

"No, my sweet girl, I cannot doubt you then;" exclaimed Frank; "you will be my own, my own dear wife, Kate, and never again, I promise you, shall my foolish jealousy cause you regret."

"Ah, it is so mean to be jealous, now it is not, Frank! it is so unworthy a generous heart; it betrays such a want of confidence in the one you love! Really, Frank, I have been more than once tempted to resign you to some one whom you could put more faith in."

The stars winked at this.

"With you, dear Kate, it is possible! and yet you have borne my folly so like an angel. I should be a wretch indeed if I ever doubted you again!" cried Frank.

"If I did not believe you—if I thought that after we were married, Frank, you would still conjure up your jealous fears, I should be perfectly satisfied!" and the tears stood in the fine eyes of Kate as she spoke, which, that they might not be lost, Frank prudently kissed away.

Earth, air and sky united to bless the bridal day; and on a bright, beautiful morning, when the leaves danced to the merry song of the birds, Frank and Kate were married, and bidding adieu to the dear old family roof-tree, took up their abode in a pretty little cottage, nestling like a dove-cot.

"Down in a date,  
Far from the resort of people,"

and all hemmed in by shady trees,  
In which the birds sang many a lovely lay  
Of God's high praise, and of their sweet loves' teen,  
As if an earthly Paradise had been."

Ah, what harmony within the dove-cot! What peace! what felicity! Had Frank a hundred eyes he would have failed to discover any fault in Kate, and not all the microscopes in the world could have betrayed a single flaw in Frank. And then such perfect unanimity of opinion. Why, if, like Petruccio, Frank had declared the sun to be the moon, Kate, though not the vixen Kate of Padua, would have sworn the same. They "discussed sweet music," too, for Kate sang like an angel; and if even angel played the flute, then Frank had certainly got the knack of it, and although music is said to be the food of love, our happy pair pretended to till a little garden where less ethereal viands might be found; the little flower plot, Kate took under her more especial care, but its roses were no brighter than her cheeks, nor the violet bluer than her eyes.

Now, in the second honey-moon, there came a letter to Kate from a young friend and schoolmate, announcing her intention of passing a few weeks with the new married pair. Kate really loved Sue, that is, she spared her just as much as she could from Frank, you know, yet she much dreaded the interruption to the charmed life she was leading; and as for Frank, he was so much disturbed at the idea of a third party in love's tete-a-tete, that he was ungallant enough to consign this young lady over to a certain gentleman unmentionable.

In due time, Susan May arrived, the very personification of fair and mischief; a round, merry face, large black eyes, which seemed to have caught their inspiration from the Goddess of Mirth itself, red, pouting lips, and a little nose—ah! excuse me—the nose, to be sure, is a very striking feature, but has never been immortalized by the poet, I believe; and, therefore, I will only say of Sue's nose, that it turned up a little, just a very little, and seemed a very arch, knowing nose.

Frank and Kate received their visitor as if they were truly delighted to see her, and really understood to be very agreeable. As she was a stranger, of course it was incumbent upon them to invite other guests into their dove-cot solely for amusement, and to say the truth, Susan would soon have tired of the cooing of these tender pigeons.

And now a little cloud, a mere speck, "no bigger than a man's hand," arose on Love's horizon. Kate was just as bewitching as ever to her old admirers; it seemed so natural to hear her sweet voice again in the songs she used to sing to them, so pleasant to hear her merrily ringing laugh, that all paid her the tribute of their gratitude for thus reviving old associations, by bringing her books, flowers, or music, and then, as Susan's captivating charms, and her versatile powers of pleasing broke more fully upon them, it followed that the little cottage became quite a scene of gaiety, and Kate, never once dreaming that she was arousing the "green-eyed monster," whose approach she had so much dreaded, welcomed and entertained their several guests with her usual sprightly tone and amiable manners, yet always happier when she could steal a few moments alone from Frank.

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